BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY THOMAS J. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VII. *MONDAY, July* 19, 1824. *No.* 33.

The Committee of arrangement of the FARMERS & MECHANICS INFANTRY volunteer company, having received instructions to wait on the Rev. Mr. STEEL and request him to furnish the Company with a copy of the sermon delivered by him on Saturday the 3d instant, did so; and after some hesitation on his part, he complied with their request.

SERMON

Delivered by the Rev. Mr. Steel, to the FARMERS & MECHANICS INFANTRY Volunteer Company, at the Methodist Church, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 3d instant, in commemoration of the 48th year of American Independence.

GALLATIANS v. 13. For Brethren ye have been called unto *Liberty*, only use not *liberty* for an occasion to the flesh; but by love serve one another.

This day, my Brethren, is the proudest epoch in the history of our country—the time from which we may with great propriety date our existence as a people—our admission to the rank of a nation among the kingdoms of the earth.

We have met to celebrate an *act*, which for patriotism and true courage, is without a parallel in the history of nations. On this day "*our fathers of seventy-six*" dared to shake off the trammel of *British tyranny*, and pronounce us *free*. On this day, we might say, was first heard the fundamental truth, indeed self evident, but for a long time obscured by the ambition of tyrants, that "all men are born free and equal."

We do well, Brethren, to cherish the remembrance of that eventful period. We do well to impress upon our children a veneration for, and an imitation of, those who under GOD have been, in truth, the *deliverers of our country*. We do well to repair to the sanctuary of the Lord to tender our adoration, to offer our devotion, and to express our warmest gratitude to Almighty God, for the blessings conferred upon us, and secured to us, through the instrumentality of the sages and worthies of our infant republic.

At this time you will pardon me if I do not precisely pursue the spirit of the Apostle in the text, but associate therewith views which the occasion may suggest. We shall therefore beg leave to call your attention

First, To the *Slavery* from which we have been or may be called.

1st. We have been called from *civil Slavery*. There was a period, and that period is fresh in our remembrance, when the tyrannical doctrine of *Taxation* without *Representation*, must needs be enforced upon our weak and wavering faith with fire and sword—when a submission to the doctrine of "passive obedience, and nonresistance" to arbitrary power, the very life-blood of despotism was asked from us, and insisted on; and by whom brethren? By a BRITISH PARLIAMENT—by the boasted advocates of liberty, and the rights of man! We were denominated rebel-curs, convicts, out laws, and wherefore? For no other reason but because we would not submit to the slavish doctrine of "taxation without representation"—because we would not submit to the *Stamp act*, the *Glass act*, the *Tea act*—because we would not buy tea and drink it, that our oppressors, in selling it to us, might have the pleasure of imposing an unjust duty upon us We were slaves indeed—we had no security for our rights—we were liable to every species of oppression, to every kind of tyranny. And why are we not slaves now? Because our valorous and patriotic forefathers, aided by Him who has decreed that the oppressed shall go free, successfully resisted those iniquitous claims upon us; and thus have we been called into liberty.

2nd. We have been called from *Religious Slavery*. True, my brethren, the grand question of religious toleration—the question which has produced so much civil discord, and blood shed, in Europe, and throughout the World, did not directly enter into our revolutionary contest. We did not conceive that we were struggling for our religious liberty; but no doubt this slavery was held in reservation for us. We were liable to, and had no kind of security against, all the unjust oppression of an ecclesiastical establishment—a national church—the unjust oppression of the tything system, under which our brethren of the mother country groaned. A tythe of their hard earned subsistence was, and yet is, extorted from them to support, in many instances, a worthless and profligate clergy. The groans of the persecuted had scarcely died upon the ear—the blood of the unfortunate Puritans, Brownites and Quakers, had scarcely ceased to flow. The rights of conscience were but very imperfectly understood, and we had no security for them. From this species of slavery we are called.

3d. We are also called from *Spiritual Slavery*—a slavery much more alarming and dreadful than those to which we have referred—a slavery common to all who have not sought redemption and emancipation through the atoning blood of Christ. Yes, my brethren, we are by nature in *bondage* to the greatest of *tyrants*. Our nature is inherantly impure. There is the malignity of the fall which adheres to us—there is a power of corruption and blindness beyond the compass of human means to overthrow—there is a mighty influence abroad upon the world, with which the Prince of the power of the air keeps his thousands, and his tens of thousands under him; and by which he leads them captive at his will. This *slavery* is the more dreadful, as its consequences and influences extend beyond time, and involve our eternal interests. From this slavery we are also called. We will,

Secondly, Consider the *Liberty* to which we are called.

1st. To *civil Liberty*. By civil liberty, we mean *the not being required to yield submission to any law but what conduces to the general good of the community*—the undisturbed and secure possession of those inherent, unalienable rights, individual and social, guaranteed unto us by the God of nature; among which may be ranked, the right of acquiring and securing property—the right of protection from unjust violence, and injury—the right of suffrage, or of having a voice, either in person, or by representation, in the formation of those laws which affect our rights and privileges. It comprises, in addition, the proper security and protection of those rights, by constitutional interdicts, restrictions, provisions, &c. To the enjoyment of this liberty we are called.

We also enjoy a high degree of *Political Freedom*. The sovereignty rests in the people. To them every officer, what ever may be his rank, is responsible. If they are agrieved, with them are the means of redress. If abuses exist—if an officer, through weakness, or wickedness, fails in the performance of his duty, the remedy is at hand. But were not those rights secured to us, we could not be said to be FREE. If our Chief Magistrate had the power of assuming the character of dictator, or of enacting laws, independent of the Legislative authorities of our country, our liberty, although that power might never be exercised, would be entirely lost—our security would be gone; and though things should remain as they are, our condition would be changed from FREEMEN to that of SLAVES. From any such invasion of our liberties, our constitutional compacts secure us. We are called

2nd. To the enjoyment of *Religious Liberty*. By religious liberty, we here mean *liberty of conscience*—the free exercise of our judgment in religious matters—the right, in short, of choosing our own religion—of forming our own creed—of supporting whatever branch of the christian church we may see proper; and of claiming protection from the civil authorities, in the performance of our religious duties. To this liberty we are called. We enjoy it. We are not bound to support any religious establishment. No system of priestcraft rears its ghostly head, in our free and happy country, to shackle conscience, or threaten our liberties. No inquisitorial tribunal exists, at which we are required to answer for our heterodoxy. No Infallible head, to whose decisions we are required to sacrifice our judgment, our conscience, and our hopes. We are religiously free. Under our own vine and fig tree, we are privileged to worship the ETERNAL I AM, and no one dare make us afraid.

3d. We are called to *Spiritual Liberty*. By spiritual liberty, we mean emancipation from the guilt, polution, domination, and penal consequences of sin; and from the bondage of its author.—The recovery of our fallen nature to purity, and the approbation of God. This invaluable blessing, my brethren, surpasses all others; inasmuch as it in some degree comprises all others.—It is that which gives zest to all other gifts of heaven.—It caps the climax of civil and religious liberties.—It is the highest step, the uppermost scale in this sacred gradation. Without it every other species of enjoyment is insipid and unsatisfying.—Without it, indeed, all other blessings will afford us but trifling advantages, and will be of a duration the most temporary and uncertain. We are to notice,

Thirdly. By what and by whom we are called to the enjoyment of this LIBERTY.

We are called by the *voice of reason* to the enjoyment of CIVIL LIBERTY. It is a sacred dictate of unbiased reason, a fundamental and self-evident truth, that defies all contradiction, that whatever difference fortune or merit may make between men, in their progress through life, into life they all step from one common threshhold.—That however differently they may terminate their career, whether in a palace or a cottage, whether a mighty monarch or an obscure peasant, in the beginning they were all equal; all commenced their journey upon a *common level*. Nature's God never intended that the one should be Master and the other the Slave. In what instance, my brethren, did nature abberate from her common course? From the cradle! From birth exalt to the high dignity of Kings and Queens, Princes and Princesses, a particular family or families of the human race!—where is the proof of this her strange and unreasonable partiality? What, my brethren, an Infant King the sovereign of an Empire in his cradle! It is an ideal farce; the silly cant of crowned heads. The inheriters of *royal blood*, the nobility, the privileged gentry, are the pests of any country; who appear to consider themselves born for no other end than to consume the produce of the soil, and enjoy the earnings of the poor man's toil and sweat. Hereditary honors, titles, and prerogatives are not only pernicious but preposterous. The nation that confers them seems to take it for granted, either, that because a father has been a wise or a good man his son must be such; or, that it is right we should be governed by a *fool*, an imbecile, or something worse. Reason then has seconded our efforts, and pronounced us FREE.

By the *Voice of Providence* we have been called to this LIBERTY.

And was not Providence on our side brethren? Behold the astonishing struggle of apparent weakness with gigantic strength—of an infant republic with the mightiest nation on the globe—of inexperienced militia, with the best disciplined troops of Europe—of, in short, *hundreds*, almost without arms or amunition, against *thousands*, whose front was rendered impenetrable by British steel, and numerous parks of artillery. Already the blood flows in many a crimson torrent—already a Montgomery, a Warren, and many more have fallen—the plains of Long Island are drenched with the blood of Columbia's valiant sons—Washington is beaten—the retreat is sounded, and they retire before their proud pursuers—first to New York, thence across the Hudson to New Jersey, and thence across the Delaware to Pennsylvania. All behind is given up to a numerous and victorious enemy—all before is little else than uninhabited forests, and almost inaccessible mountains—while the whole army of Washington does not exceed three thousand men. Who would not have been tempted to pronounce our cause desperate? Who would not have supposed that the SUN of our liberty was about to set forever? But how contrary to all human calculation was the event. Providence interposes in our behalf; for what, my brethren, but an efficient Providence could have retrieved our affairs. The tide of war is turned in our favor, and, after a long and sanguinary struggle, victory declares in our favor, and we are pronounced FREE & INDEPENDENT.

By the *same Voice* we are called to the enjoyment of RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. It is unreasonable to suppose that any man can assume the place of, and answer for another, in religious matters. And it is just as much so, to suppose that any man has a right to choose for another his religion. It being obvious that if I have to answer for myself to God, I have the unquestionable right of judging and choosing for myself Reason therefore pronounces us RELIGIOUSLY FREE; and on this important question Providence has long since decided.

To *Spiritual Liberty* we are called by the voice of *mercy*.—Of the mercy of God in Christ Jesus. In him all the Father's kindness is shown. His sufferings proclaim his willingness—his triumphant resurrection from the dead, his power to make us free—his tears, his agonies, his flowing blood, his dying groans, all speak with an eloquence not easily resisted. They all proclaim to an enslaved world LIBERTY—A liberty indeed—the *price* of *blood*; not merely the blood of Patriots or Hero's, but the *precious blood of Christ*. O! precious Liberty of God's freemen.—Freedom from sin; a participation in all the transforming influence of the grace of Jesus; a triumphant prospect of eternal day! To this liberty, my brethren, may you aspire.—For it may you resolve to sacrifice all that offends your God. Thus called from above, may you arise and wash away your sins—may you labor for that liberty, secured by the spirit of God to all its possessors—liberty to range unfettered through every province of the kingdom of grace here, and to aspire to an eternal crown in the kingdom of glory hereafter. We will notice,

Fourthly, The *use* we are to make of the LIBERTY thus secured to us.

We are not to *abuse* it. Use it not for an occasion to the flesh. Be not the less grateful, the less temperate, the less pious, for having been greatly blessed of the Lord—for having enjoyed such distingnished honours from heaven. Render it not *subservient* to an *improper ambition*—to an ambition that would prove subversive of its very existence—that would grasp powers, privileges, or prerogatives, incompatible with the rights of your fellow citizens, or the well-being of your country. Render it not *subservient* to the *gratification* of *voluptuous passions*. It is a shame for a free man to be an epicure or a sot. The slave of *passion*, *ambition* and *luxury*, with their concomitant evils, have ruined nearly all the republics that have ever existed. Neither are you to render it *subservient* to the purposes of *sordid avarice*. You are not permitted to live merely for yourself, but for the general good. You are a member of an extensive brotherhood; of a large community, who have rights and interests in common with yourself. These you are sacredly to respect. In consulting your own happiness you are to consult theirs. You are required to be patriotic and public spirited. You are required, in love, to serve one another. These social virtues it was that rendered your *fathers* INVINCIBLE. For having possessed these, their names will be held in remembrance, when the names of many other great men of the earth will be immolated on the altar of liberty. But what is patriotism & a true love of country, my brethren but one of the cardinal virtues of the New Testament, the LOVE OF OUR NEIGHBOUR. We should not lose sight of the connexion between social and christian virtues—we should not forget that no man can be a GENUINE PATRIOT who is not endeavoring to be good—that "a *foe* to GOD was ne'er a *true friend* to MAN"—that in order to secure our liberties, we must be christians—"*Righteousness* EXALTETH a nation, but *sin* is a REPROACH to any people." It is the favour of heaven, alone, which can secure to us *lasting* FREEDOM—"Grace makes the *slave* a FREE MAN"—"If the SON makes you FREE, you shall be FREE indeed." Here then is *true* LIBERTY—liberty worth enjoying—worth contending for—"The LIBERTY wherewith Christ has made us FREE" It has been observed by the great Dr. Beatie, that if men were what they *should be*, a republican government would be preferable to all others. Let us be such, my brethren, and monarchists themselves, being the judges, will be compelled to admit our government to be the best. Be christians, and God will delight to honor and prosper you as a nation. Be patriotic and virtuous, and you shall put down *faction*—you shall be INVINCIBLE.—Union is strength. Be patriotic and pious, and your frowns shall shake the distant thrones of tyranny. Blush not at the thoughts of being religious. Your IMMORTAL WASHINGTON was not ashamed to pray. Honour God, and he will honour you with peculiar honour—he will perpetuate your existence as a republic until Gabriel's trump shall sound—it shall only dissolve "amidst the war of elements, the wreck of nature and the crash of worlds"—which may God grant—Amen.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

We are indebted to David Townsend, Esq. Cashier of the bank of this county, for the following list of counterfeit notes in circulation, to deception from which our citizens are most exposed. Let every receiver of money keep a good look out, and every suspicious person be arrested.

10s	Philadelphia Bank letter	C.
10	Easton Bank of Penn.	C.
10	Bucks county	A.
5	Delaware	U. & V.
50	Far's and Mechanics Phil'a.	B.
5	Gettysburg	D.
5	Stephen Girard	C.
5	Harrisburg	D.
3	State bank Morrisville, N. J	E.
5	State bank New Brunswick	do.
10	do. do.	do.
5	Bank of Pennsylvania	C.
1 & 2s	State Bank at Trenton	do.
5	United States	A.

None of the above are of Murray & Co. new engraving of circular die work.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, June 19, 1824.

Additional Regulations in regard to the Payment of Pensioners by the Agents.

No payment will in future be made to any Pensioner, either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for his pension for one year or more, without the production of evidence of his identity; the proof will consist of the certificate of a magistrate in the county in which the pensioner resides, setting forth, either that he knows the applicant to be the identical pensioner named in the original pension certificate which he must exhibit to the magistrate, or, that it has been satisfactorily proved before him that he is such pensioner. The signature of the magistrate to be certified, under seal, by the Clerk of the Court of the County.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 15.

MORE MURDER.

A most shocking murder was committed on the night of the 29th May last, in Henderson county, on the body of Mr. ELIJAH WALTON. On the day preceeding he was beset by eight men calling themselves *regulators*, while working in his field not far from the Knob Lick. He was knocked down, bound hand and foot and carried to the house of Mr. Simon Sugg, (one of the party) where he remained until night, when he was taken to the woods, tied to a tree, his clothes cut off with a knife, and scourged in the most inhuman manner; finally, to conclude the dreadful scene, these horrid fiends ended the bloody tragedy by cutting his throat to the bone and extending to each ear; they dragged the body a few steps and covered it with leaves. The neighbors sounded the alarm on the next day and found the body in this situation, The tree where they had bound him was bloody five feet up it, and the ground litterally drenched with gore, The names of six of the persons concerned in this bloody affair have been ascertained and some of them taken.—They are Simon Sugg, Calvin Sugg, Samuel Guiler, Gilbert Christy, Jas. R. Laird and Abraham Clay. What a state of things are we to have? Is every man to be the avenger of his own wrongs and shed the blood of his fellow man with impunity? And is he permitted to slay his enemy if he is in his way or gives him the slightest provocation! such a state of society is of all others the most to be deprecated; and yet it seems we are hastening to it.

Monitor.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

We have received Orleans papers by the Lavina, to the 20th ultimo. Intelligence had been received at New Orleans that robbers had introduced themselves in the night between Sunday and Monday, the 5th and 6th ultimo, to the room of the cashier of the bank of Baton Rouge, whilst that gentleman was absent, and stole therefrom a box containing 25,000 dollars in bank notes.

The steam boat Balize, on the Alabama river, burst one of her boilers a short time since, and the steward was killed by the explosion.

A Farmer writes Against Hastings toast

THE PATRIOT

"Not for himself but for his country."

MONDAY, JULY 19.

Owing to a late arrangement (more properly speaking derangement) of the arrival and departure of the mail from this place to Lewistown, the PATRIOT will be issued from this office hereafter on Saturday evening.

We have received for publication an Oration delivered by Major John C. Coverly on the 5th instant, to a number of the citizens of Potter township, who assembled at Potter's Mills to celebrate the 4th of July, which will appear in our next.

The following named gentlemen, nominated by the Harrisburg convention, have pledged themselves, if elected, to vote for *Gen. Andrew Jackson*, for President, and *John C. Calhoun*, for Vice-President:

Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Carahar, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, Wm. Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, *Philip Benner*, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Scheetz, Adam Light.

Gen. Murray has not yet answered the circular addressed to him.

We invite the attention of our readers to the sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Steel, at the Methodist church in this place, on the 3d instant, in commemoration of the forty-eighth year of the Independence of our country, which may be found under the head of the 1st page of this paper. It breathes throughout a spirit of true patriotism and sincere devotion. The text is admirably suited to the occasion and the arguments adduced from it are excellent It is truly said, that although we are called a free and independent nation, yet in a spiritual sense, "we are by nature in *bondage* to the *greatest of tyrants*." We doubt not but an attentive perusal of it, will tend much to the edification of many of our readers.

The following is a "true copy" of a Judgment, rendered by one of the batch of Justices which Governor Hiester commissioned after the last election, when it was known that his Secretary of State had privilege from the people, to "retire to the peaceful walks of private life." We have been shown another transcript of his proceedings in another case, still more laughable than the one we give, but we do not feel ourselves at liberty to publish it at present. Perhaps we may amuse our readers with it after the next court in Clearfield; the county in which 'Squire GALLAHER resides.

Commonwealth
vs
Gorg Atchysun
On the oat of Isac Lee that he beleev that Georg Atchyson shot his *pet Dear*. Plantiff demand $5 damag

Warrant isued Jun 18 and *plaintiv* brot forward the 19 pleeds *gilty* trail pit aff at the *defendants* request stating that he did not intend to kill the *dear* and that he had *exposed his intenshuns preevous till the shuting it*.

Parties apear the 21 and none of the witness did cartify any one part of *defendants* plea after hearing all their proofs and allegashuns Judgmen for defendant—till pay two dollars and fifty cents damag and the costs of sute.

the above is a tru coppy givin under my hand Julie 3 1824.

JAMES GALLAHER.

If our readers can gather any meaning from the above, it is more than we can do. If we were to venture an opinion, we would say that Isaac Lee had charged George Atchison with shooting his *deer*; but we have been told that the *pet Dear* mentioned in the record, was Isaac Lee's wife!! On the trial it turned out, however, that the *Dear* was neither shot at or killed.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

"The whole discourse when crouds are met,
Is fill'd with trifles loose and vain;
Their lips are flattery and deceit,
And their proud language is PROFANE."

FRIEND PETRIKIN,

Since I have read in your paper what are denominated "TOASTS," drank at the celebration of our national independence, by the parties that assembled near Milesburg, I am more than ever convinced of the evil that results from such occasions. I am not aware that there was intemperate drinking, as is most commonly the case at such places, but if we are to Judge from their proceedings as published, there was an intemperate indulgence of other wicked propensities of our nature, to say the least of it, extremely reprehensible, I *hope* I am a christian, and abhor profanity of every kind; whether it proceeds from an *irreverent use of scripture phrases* or religious creeds, or in taking our Maker's name in vain. I have frequently remarked the introduction of scriptural expressions into toasts drank on 4th of July occasions, and indeed that is one of the principal reasons why I dislike such celebrations. If I know my own heart, I rejoice that we are a free and independent nation, and am willing at all times to give a manifestation of it, if necessary, but it would be in a different way from that which most of people practice. It would be by going up to the HOUSE OF GOD and offering up the incense of grateful hearts upon the altar of HIS mercy, and thanking HIM as the *author* of all our blessings;—not by rioting and excess, and making an IRREVERENT USE of the revelation of HIS word, or the words of the most exalted of God's servants. For the Lord hath said "Heaven and Earth shall pass away but MY WORD shall not pass away." This is a kind of conduct which all good men would join with me in reprobating.

The toast which meets my special disapprobation is the following:—"General Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans"—"*May we draw near unto him as children to a father who is able and ready to help us in every time of need.*" I need not tell my christian frends where the man who offered this, as a volunteer, found it. It may be that it is the REMAINS of a religious education which he received, and is the last of it he has to SPARE! But what excites my surprise, is, that both the OFFICERS OF THE DAY not only permitted this PROFANE *misapfilication of* HOLY THINGS, but sat by in *silence*.! They are professors of religion, and did they not expostulate against such conduct? So far from it that I am told that they *joined* in the LAUGH which the SCOFFERS OF RELIGION raised when it was offered!!! I hope this is not true. For the honor of religion I hope it is not. One thing I know, if *some* professors of religion had been there, and such a toast offered, they would have considered it an insult offered to their profession, and retired from the *unhallowed spot*, never to return again.

"Blest is the man who shuns the place
Where Sinners LOVE to meet;
Who fears to tread their wicked ways,
And hates the SCOFFERS seat."

Perhaps some may say I am unfriendly to Jackson. By no means. He is my candidate for President, and I highly respect him at all events, but I never will apply the language which is only due to my GOD & SAVIOUR, to any *worm of the dust*. Oh! that the GREAT FIRST CAUSE would so dispose the hearts of my countrymen, that they would discountenance such gross *profanation*, I might almost say *blasphemy*, and work such a reformation, as would cut up by the roots the vile custom of celebrating our national independence by rioting and excess. I cannot hope tho' to see such a happy period. My days must be few, by the course of nature. Time flies quickly and will consign me to the dust; and as I must answer for all the deeds done in the body before the Eternal Judge of all the earth, so I hope my intentions, in writing this scrap, is that some good may result from it.

A FARMER.

GENERAL JACKSON.

FROM THE CINCINNATI [OHIO] ADVERTISER.

On Sunday last arrived here on his way to Nashville, Tennessee, *the Hero of Orleans*, in excellent health and spirits. He was waited on by several of our most respectable citizens, in order to give him an invitation to a public dinner; but this he politely declined, on the ground of his long absence from his family and anxiety to be at home. We have understood that he likewise declined invitations from Philadelphia, New York & Pittsburg, and several intermediate places. If general JACKSON was at all disposed to use intrigue or undue influence, he would not have declined those flattering invitations. His character as a hero and a distinguished citizen entitles him to the notice of the citizens of the towns through which he passes, his being a candidate for the presidency out of the question; and had he accepted these invitations, no one could have made any invidious remarks upon it. But of such a circumstance he has not taken advantage; he has, therefore, put it out of the power of his opponents to say that he exerted any undue influence, with a view to his final success. But this is consistent with the general character and conduct of the man. We always hear of JACKSON at the post of danger or the post of duty; he never has taken occasion to render himself conspicuous; but when his prowess or his talents are absolutely necessary for the safety or the interest of his country, there he stands conspicuous among the most eminent.

Every one of our citizens who had the honor and pleasure of being introduced to him, during his short stay here, about two hours, speaks in raptures of the mildness, the sauvity, and the elegance of his manners. In fact, he is no less the intelligent and polite gentleman, than he is the military hero. He is the man who comes fully up to every anticipation entertained by the most sanguine of those who are the admirers of his public character.

On his way down the river, the general called upon his old and faithful fellow soldier, colonel Piatt, about 12 miles below this place. The meeting of these two veterans was friendship and cordiality personified. It was really delightful to witness it; but this is another trait in the character of Gen. Jackson; every officer who has served under him feels for him that filial veneration, respect and esteem which they hold for their own parents.

We have never yet seen the person who knows this venerated hero, who has not expressed the most unbounded encomiums upon him. He is beloved by his officers, his soldiers and his neighbors, who have had the best opportunity of knowing him intimately; and no detraction, no invidious reflections from those who know him imperfectly, can derogate from his well established character.

From the Lycoming Gazette, July 7.

CASUALTY.

On Sunday the 4th instant, a number of colored people were crossing the river, about one mile above this place, in two canoes, when unfortunately the canoes came in contact and both were immediately upset, precipitating the whole of them amounting to ten persons, into the river, when seven out of the ten met an untimely death—There were six males and four females in all, one of whom was a child of about nine years of age. Three men, three women and the child were drowned; five of whom have since been found.

FROM THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, JULY 8.

FIRE.—Yesterday-night week, a ware-house was burnt to the ground in this borough. The building was the property of John Brown, Esq. and was in the occupancy of Mr. James Kellogg, who had stored up in it some barrels of fish, oil, &c. and also a quantity of bar-iron and steel. The alarm of FIRE! was given at about one o'clock; when a great number of the inhabitants repaired, as soon as possibly they could, thither, with their fire-buckets and engine; to save the house was utterly impossible, because being albut half burned down before the engine was in order for doing its duty: It was therefore only found expedient to save the buildings next to the one on fire, which was effected.

It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary. There are a considerable number of *coloured* people quartered in town, but it was remarkable to us, that *only* two or three were seen at the fire.—Mr. Kellogg, estimates his loss at about $1000.

N. B. The engine was so leaky that about one half of the water, which was poured into it, went out through the bottom; this might easily be remedied, if the engine were put in operation ONCE in every week. No fire-hooks were to be seen, and what was the reason? *The borough owns none*—this is quite curious indeed! We do not beleive that the Town Council is so *devoid* of power, as not to be able to procure at least half a dozen of them—every intelligent man must certainly know, that fire hooks are of great use in case of fire.

It would also be of material importance, and we presume, very much to the benefit of the citizens of the borough at large, if a Fire Engine Company were instituted.

From the Democratic Press, July 5

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Yesterday Afternoon, at the Alms House, two men, a black man and a white man lost their lives from foul air. The black man went to clean out a sewer in the yard, and sunk down crying out for help. The white man went to his assistance, but both perished, notwithstanding Medical aid was near and every means used for their recovery. Why will not men take the trouble to try by a lighted candle, whether the air will, or will not, support animal life.

Two coloured men at Columbia quarrelled on Sunday last. One of them (the lesser) seized a gun; the other advanced upon him and laid hold of it. In the scuffle the gun went off, and shot the larger negro through the heart. The survivor surrendered himself immediately to the civil authority, and is now in jail.

Lancaster Journal.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE, JULY 6.

The corporation of Washington City has passed a resolution to receive General LA FAYETTE, on his arrival there, "with that respect and attention to which his illustrious character and peculiar services to our country so eminently entitle him."

Professor M'CLELLAND of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, has declined accepting the station of President of that institution. Commencement took place at that college on Wednesday last. The students acquitted themselves handsomely—*Ib.*

PIRACY.

The schooner Macdonough, captain Copeland, arrived here this morning in 15 days from St. Thomas. Captain Copeland reports, that on the 19th ultimo, within 14 miles of St. Thomas, he discovered a small black boat under a mainsail and jib standing before the wind, which was light At three o'clock the boat came up, fired two muskets, boarded the Macdonough, and ordered the crew below. After various questions, they demanded all the money, with threats of the consequences if any was withheld The hatches were then torn open, as also the lockers and trunks; and about 800 dollars in specie, with a trunk of crapes and sundry other articles, were taken on board the piratical boat, and the Macdonough was suffered to proceed on her voyage. The piratical boat was a small sloop with a half deck, a "shoulder of mutton mainsail," and a crew of six Spaniards and a negro; she was armed with three muskets and cutlasses.—*Ib*

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN, JULY 1.

EXAMINATION OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

We learn on inquiry, that the report of the board of visiters, appointed by government to attend the examination of the military Academy, has been received at the war department, and that it gives the most flattering account of the institution.

From the report of the board, it may be confidently asserted, that the Military Academy at West Point has arrived at a state of perfection not surpassed by any institution of the kind now in existence.

The report represents the several departments of the institution as being conducted on exact and true principles, the proof of which is to be found in the excellent examination which the students of every class passed before them. Nor are the other departments of administration, discipline, and police, less the subject of approbation of the board, while the precision and skill with which the military exercises, whether of artillery or infantry, were performed, convinced the board that the utmost pains and attention were bestowed on the instruction of the cadets in what appertained to the art of war. The attainments of the cadets far exceeded the expectation of the board of visiters, especially in the higher branches of mathematics, and in natural and experimental philosophy, in civil and military engineering, and in the application of the sciences to practical purposes.

The board further represent, that "the position of the United States Military Academy combines advantages possessed by few, if any other place, for the preservation of health, the enforcement of subordination, and the attainment and diffusion of knowledge in the elementary and higher branches of fixed and moral science, all important to our civil institutions, military defence, and national character. The cadets, coming from every section of the country, contribute much, in their mutual and united efforts in the pursuit of this knowledge, to the extirpation of local prejudices and sectional antipathies; and they carry with them, in return, feelings and principles of enlarged patriotism, with habits of temperance and industry added to an education the most useful to themselves & to the republic, for whose services they are destined."

We shall avail ourselves of a more convenient occasion to give an analysis of the report of the board of visiters.

FROM THE CINCINNATI (OHIO) GAZETTE, JUNE 10.

MAIL ROBBERY.

The robbery of the mail, or failure of letters on the route from Philadelphia, had become proverbial previous to January last. This caused suspicion, and an investigation into the circumstances, which is, in substance as follows: Some time in December last, Judge BURKE, the Postmaster of this city, obtained a list of the letters arrived by the Cincinnati mail at Philadelphia, and, upon comparing this with the account of mails sent from this place, it appears that three entire mails were lost between this city and Chillicothe, viz. that the Eastern mails which leave here on Thursday, at 7 P. M. and those of Mondays following, at 10 o'clock, A. M. arrived at Chillicothe at the same time. As the robberies were all committed upon the Monday mails, and, as the mails were not to be opened till they should arrive at Chillicothe, the conclusion is irresistable, that they must have been committed on this side of that place, or sometimes packages would have been taken from the Thursday's mails. Suspicion rested upon the person who carries the mail, from this place to Chillicothe, whose name is John Ball. He has been arrested, and now awaits his trial, which will probably take place at Columbus, in July.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.

Monsieur *Francois*, a fisherman of this city, on Friday last was employed in catching fish at Cow Bay; being fatigued in the evening, he threw himself on the sand to rest: shortly after a slight shower of rain fell, which, with the wind at the same time, covered him with the drifting sand; in this state he got up and went into a neighboring pond of fresh water, and, beginning to wash himself, was seized by an alligator, which lacerated him dreadfully. M. Franco's grasped the animal by the head, and succeeded in disentangling himself from its hold; it then seized him by the leg, which was much torn, but he effected his escape to the bank, where, laying himself down, he was followed by the alligator, which, again seizing the leg, attempted to draw this now suffering and bleeding man into the pool, but he was relieved from his perilous situation by persons who came to his assistance. He was brought to this city in his fishing canoe, and now lies in a dangerous situation.

Jamaica Courant.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. July 8.

PERU.

The second number of "The Chilian Advertiser," a new and interesting periodical paper, under date of the 3d of April, gives the following proclamation of General Bolivar, on being nominated supreme dictator of Peru:

Head Quarters, at Putivilca, February 13, 1824.

Peruvians! The constituted congress of Peru has lately honored me with its unlimited confidence. At the close of its session, it conferred upon me the supreme dictatorial power.

Peruvians! Our country is placed in dreadful circumstances; you know it; nevertheless, do not despair of the republic. She is expiring, but has not yet ceased to exist. The Colom-

Kan army is still effective and invincible. We, moreover, await the arrival of ten thousand warriors, who are on the march from Colombia. Can you desire better prospects?

Peruvians! In the space of five months, we have experienced five acts of treason or defection; but there still remain steadfast to your cause fourteen millions of Americans, wherewith to encounter the million and a half who are your enemies; their swords will protect you, La Plata, Chili, Mexico and Colombia, are for you. Justice is also on your side; and when contending for her, heaven never fails to crown her defenders with victory.

Peruvians! Have patience, and look for the consummation of your hopes to the bravery of your brothers in arms; for they do not place confidence in blind fortune, as the Spaniards do, but in the noble and patriotic feelings that warm their generous bosoms. The field of battle will decide to whom Peru shall appertain; whether to the sons of fortune, or to those of glory.

BOLIVAR.

HURRICANE AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

On the 23d of February, a tremendous hurricane was experienced at the Isle of France, in which 25 ships and brigs were sunk or driven on shore. Only two Americans were among the number. The Java was driven ashore, lost her bowsprit, and received other damage. Ship Concord, Burleigh, of Portsmouth, was driven ashore, her larboard side stove in, and she was afterwards condemned and sold.

It is feared that during the blow, a British sloop of war, the delight, was lost, with upwards of 160 men on board, as she was seen off the harbor the evening previous to the gale, and has not been heard of since. Several pieces of wood were picked up, which were recognised to have belonged to her.

The plantations of sugar cane and provisions were ravaged, the clove trees destroyed, and many houses and magazines unroofed or thrown down. The colony has sustained so much damage as to prejudice, most fatally, commerce and agriculture.

Commercial Advertiser.

From the Chester Post Boy, July 6

A man, suspected of being one of the gang who murdered Mr. BONSALL has been committed to jail at Baltimore. Among other circumstances which caused suspicion to rest upon him, he had in his possession a book of poems, composed by Mrs. Gardner of Darby, *with the name of the owner carefully cut out.* It is said that the murderers took such a book from the trunk of Mr. Bonsall.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger, May 24.

The foreign intelligence of the week has excited but little curiosity. There has been a kind of revolutionary spurt in Lisbon. The Queen, Don Miguel and the Prince Royal, seem to have combined together to dethrone the King. An army was actually collected, the guards of the place corrupted, and the King himself imprisoned for thirty-six hours. The whole has the appearance of a drunken frolic.

The next subject of interest is Yturbide's expedition to Mexico. This is an adventurous man, and likewise a moderate man. Having undergone a sort of voluntary deposition from the Mexican throne, and retired to England with a pension, he appears to have been invited back by his fellow countrymen to reassume the sceptre. We give no credit to the unjust suspicions entertained of him, that he is gone back as an agent of Spain and the Holy Allies. Mexico is as much beyond the power of Spain and the allies, as the mountains in the moon.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger, May 31.

There are two bills now before the house of commons in aid of the great principle of liberty of trade; one of them a bill to repeal the combination laws; the other, to repeal all laws against the free engress of our workmen to any foreign countries, where they may hope to find a better market for their skill and industry.

As regards the first of these bills, the principle is, that personal liberty, or the right of giving or withholding our labor, is a positive good, and therefore that all restrictions upon its exercise are evil in themselves; unless so much public good justify the state in demanding the individual sacrifice. We are all so bound to the public weal of our country, that we come under an obligation to suffer any restriction on our own personal liberty, which the public good may require. But in order to justify this demand on the part of the public, the legislature must prove that the sacrifice required is proportionably conducive to the public benefit. Otherwise, whatever the laws subtract from personal liberty is so much natural freedom unnecessarily taken away. It is so much pure cost paid for no adequate return.

With regard to the other proposed bill to allow the free emigration of our workmen, it has our cordial concurrence. The law, as it at present stands, is both useless and mischievous. It is useless, because its sole object is to prevent the publication abroad of our mechanical precesses and machinery, where it is notorious to all the world that nothing of this kind can be concealed, or is concealed. In the present intercourse of nations and individuals, there are no secrets of this kind; and, in the present modes of conveyance, and in the cheapness and abundance of them, it is totally impossible to prevent the emigration of our artizans to foreign parts. It is mischievous likewise; first, because it leads to fraud; and secondly, because it prevents the return of these artizans, though not their departure. This law, therefore, ought unquestionably to be repealed, as it is a useless and mischievous restriction upon natural liberty, and without any possible good whatever.

FROM THE CARLISLE HERALD, JULY 8.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The Board of Trustees of Dickinson College, on the afternoon of Wednesday last, after the exercises of the Commencement had been concluded withdrew to the Refectory, where the Steward had prepared for them and the Students a dinner suitable to the occasion. His Excellency the Governor of this state, with Mr. Hiester, the Surveyor General, were among their guests. The appearance of those gentlemen at the table of the Board and among the Students of the Institution, was a circumstance that could not but be flattering to all who are interested in the welfare of Dickinson College. Besides the Governor and the Surveyor General, the Board had invited other respectable strangers that visited this place that day to be present at the Commencement, thus affording an opportunity to them to witness the internal arrangements of the Refectory. The guests were all much gratified with their entertainment, and the dinner prepared reflected no little praise upon the care and industry of the Steward.

Before the company had withdrawn the following toasts were drank.

1. *Pennsylvania*—Her *political* interests are connected with the virtue and intelligence of her people.

2. *The* people *of Pennsylvania*—We desire their concurrence in fostering the interests of Dickinson College.

3. *Science*—The handmaid of the arts and patroness of national prosperity.

4. *The Agriculturalist*—A degree in Political Economy as honorable as A. B. in Literature.

5. The memory of *Rush, Rittenhouse & Ramsey*, and the other Literati of Pennsylvania.

After his Excellency and his company had withdrawn, the following volunteer by Professor *Vethake* was drank with great cordiality by the Board and Faculty—

Our distinguished Guests—Members of the true *American* Magistracy; a Magistracy elevated to power by the voice of the people and in their elevation not forgetting that they belong to the people.

After which the Board withdrew and the Professors drank: The health and happiness of the present graduates—and they in return drank to the health and happiness of the Board of Trustees. These were then dismissed by the Faculty. They day was truly festive nor was their one solitary instance of hilarious excitement to mar its pleasures.

Baltimore, July 3.

Susquehanna Navigation.—The commissioners entrusted with the improvement of the navigation of the bed of the Susquehanna river, returned to this city yesterday after an absence of two weeks, which have been spent in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Commissioners, in examinations of the river, and in the formation of new contracts for work. We learn that a large amount of work has been contracted for on the most favorable terms—and, should the season prove propitious, that the new improvements, in addition to those already made, will render the descending navigation from Columbia to the Maryland Line equally as safe and easy as it is above the town

Fatal Aerial Excursion.—A Mr. Harris and Miss Stocks new candidates for aerautic fame, ascending in a balloon near London. When about 2 miles from the earth, owing to some mismanagement in letting the the gas off, the balloon descended with so much rapidity that Mr. Harris was instantaneously killed, and Miss Stocks materially injured.

The Componium.—Under this name a new and wonderful musical instrument has been exhibited at Paris. It is formed upon the same general plan as the common barrel organ, but is more particularly distinguished from it by the circumstance that it not only plays the tunes marked upon it with precision, but that it also *improvises* and has hence been called the *Musical Improvisator.* A theme is written upon the barrel; the instrument plays it over, to render it familiar to the auditor; and afterwards, left to itself, and without any external impulse, executes an infinity of variations, they are always in strict accordance with the rules of composition.

Fire.—The Union meeting-house was struck with lightning and consumed to ashes about 3 o'clock this morning. The heavy rain that fell when the fire burst out and was at its highest element, protected the neighbouring buildings from sustaining any injury.—*Mercer, Pa. Monitor.*

PARRICIDE.—CHARLES BALL of Bridgeport, Vermont, killed his father on the evening of Wednesday, the 22d ultimo, by beating him with his fist. The unhappy perpetrator of this unnatural crime was almost immediately arrested, and the next day committed to the jail of Middlebury, to await his trial at the next session of the supreme court.

SINGULAR CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. JAMES WHITING, aged 56, died at Hampton, Washington county, New York, on the 10th ultimo. Thirty years since, he was bitten by a mad dog, and in his last sickness showed great symptoms of hydrophobia.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

BATTLE WITH PIRATES.

We learn from Capt. Cotton, of the schooner Thetis, which arrived last evening from Manzanilla, south side of Cuba, that on the 9th of May, while lying in the harbor, the Supercargo received intelligence that three canoes intended to cut the schooner out that night. Measures were immediately taken, to put the Thetis in a state of defence: big guns were loaded, and the muskets got ready, and all hands put in fighting order. At 8 P. M. the supercargo came on board with four soldiers which the Commandant of the Port lent for the occasion.—Thus prepared, a good look out was kept, and at half past 11, three canoes were perceived coming from the Keys opposite the port, with oars muffled. As they approached 12 men were counted in each boat. As the Pirates came up, they were hailed, but they were silent as death. A pistol was now discharged in the air, when the pirate crews discharged a volley of musketry. The battle was now begun. The defenders of the Thetis opened a brisk fire, which the Pirates returned as briskly, and this lasted fifteen minutes—when the great guns, well charged with round and grape shot, was opened upon them, and they quickly made their way for the shore. On the following morning three of the Pirates were found dead on the beach, and during the day five others were taken dreadfully wounded, one almost cut in two with a single grape shot. On the 12th one of the canoes was found in one of the Keys almost torn to pieces, with four dead pirates in her, all of whom were recognised as inhabitants of Manzanilla.

ACCIDENT.

Last Tuesday week, a man by the name of Dun, one of the workmen engaged in getting out stone for the works going on at Black Rock, New York, very unadvisedly passed by a blacksmith's shop, with a keg of powder under his arm, unheaded. A spark from the forge blew into it, when it exploded, and tore the unfortunate man almost to pieces. His case is considered as hopeless.

Belfast, the greatest town in Ireland, excepting Dublin and Cork, containing 40,000 inhabitants has only fourteen electors!

MILITIA

Of the state of Pennsylvania.

16 Divisions, 32 Brigades, 129 Regiments.

Governor and commander in chief		1
Major Generals		16
Brigadier Generals		32
Adjutant General		1
Staff of general officers		192
Infantry including officers	134	532
Volunteer Corps.		
Cavalry, 40 troops	1	684
Artillery, 30 companies	1	528
Infantry, 202 companies	13	560
Riflemen, 125 companies	7	036
Volunteers	23	738
Grand total	158	513

PUBLIC ARMS.

Field pieces in the brigades	26
Do. in arsenals	9
Repairing swivels in arsenal	25
Do muskets do	500
Muskets in the brigades	16 803
Do in arsenals	8 860
Rifles in the brigades	601
Do arsenals	1 397
Muskets in the brigades reported private property	3 791
Rifles do. do.	13 517
Tents and camp equipage in the arsenal for 20,000 men.	

MARRIED—On Tuesday the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. BENJAMIN STAUBER, of this place, to Miss ELIZABETH M'CORD, of Lewistown, Pa,

A Bear caught!—Married in Waterloo, N. Y. on the 15th inst. Mr. *Lucas Morgan*, Attorney at Law, to Miss *Charlotte Bear.*

A lawyer once with wounded heart,
(A wound by Cupid planted there,)
Clasp'd to his arms to heal the smart—
Oh! sad to tell—he clasp'd a *Bear!*

Dem. Press.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, residing in Nittany valley, about the last of April,

A Brindled Cow

with white legs, and a star on her forehead. She is supposed to be about ten years old, and has now a calf. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE WILLLAMS.

Nittany, July 14, 1824.

Administration Acc'nts.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the following administration accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all other persons in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' court, to be held at Bellefonte, for Centre county, on the 23d day of August next, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The Administration Account of John P. Davidson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Phineas Davidson, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
2. The Administration Account of Thomas Moore, acting executor of the last will and Testament of Elijah Moore, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
3. The Administration Account of Henry Graninger and Philip Shreckengast, administrators of the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Henry Keller, deceased.
4. The Administration Account of Adam Stover, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Philip Fronks, late of Haines township, deceased.

WM. PETTIT, *Register.*

Register's Office, Bellefonte, July 19, 1824,

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 2nd day of August next,

A certain tract or parcel of land, containing about one hundred & twenty acres, more or less, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, adjoining lands of George Bresler, & others. Seized & taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick A. Richards, deceased, now in the hands, possession or occupancy of Asher Hunt and William Richards, administrators of the estate of said Frederick A Richards.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 23d day of August next,

A certain house and two lots of ground, in the town of Millheim Centre county, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Keen.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A certain tract of land containing five hundred and fifty acres, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, called by the name of "WHITE-HALL," adjoining lands of Philip Benner and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Park.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place

A certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, situate in Halfmoon township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian King and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Yoder, by

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

Wanted Immediately

A person well acquainted with the FLAXSEED OIL MAKING BUSINESS,

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. The mill is in good order, and any person wishing to engage in this business will experience but little difficulty in conducting it. For further information apply to the subscriber living in Ferguson township, Centre County.

GEORGE HUBLER.

June 10th. 1824.

NOTICE.

CONSTABLES TAKE NOTICE,

That it is your duty by law to return the names of all persons who are retailers of foreign Merchandise in the respective town, or township, for which you are appointed, and it is expected that you, and each of you, will perform that part of your duty, when you make your return to next August Sessions.

JOHN RANKIN *Clk. Sess.*

Bellefonte, July 2, 1824.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, July 1, 1824.

Arnold John, Aurand John, Antes Henry, Antes Catharine M. Amhiser Christian, Adams John Esq. Adamson Elizabeth, Borley Wm. Beightel John, Boone Wm. F. Beard Samuel, Benner & Kephart, 2; Crandle Job, 2; Crone John, Clyde Samuel, Clauges J. R. Carson Agness, Crawford James, Esq. Culbertson Saml. Coleman Hager, Carson James, Carey Richard, Crowl Philip, Curden James, Dacker Michael, Doan Henry, Douglass John, Davis Thomas J. Deannan Robert, Dillen Geo. Duck Henry, Dugan James, Dunlop Francis, Elchinger John, Eckley Eli, Eigile George, Emmerman Albert, Fleming John, Fillips Joseph, Fisher Sarah, Fisher Wm. Forster James Esq. Fry David, Farner David, Gallaspie Jesse, Glenn John 3, Goodfellow David, Graham Wm. Galbraith John D. Hays John Esq. Hyman Jesse, Hunter John, Hinton Hannah, Hughs Samuel, Henderson Charlotte C. Hannah Henry, Henny John, Knox Dean 2, Keatting Thomas, Karlan John, Loyd Gilbert L. Long Wm or John, Lambert John, Lynch Jane, Martin Robert, M'Ewen Robert S. 2; Meek Jane, M'Intire Edward, M'Gaveran John, Moyer & Cook, Malone Thomas & Morgan, Moss Maryann, Moore Elisha, M'Linsey John, M'Kean Lewis, M'Kee John, Millikin Thomas, Means, Samuel M'Kinney Judge, M'Kee Andrew, Mill Tobias, Moyer Henry, M'Ghee James 2, Mitchel John, Maginty Robert, M'Lanahan James D. Purdue John jr Parker David, Philips Joseph, Patton Samuel, Pluff Wm. Petrikin James M. 4; Ray Robert, Riddle Hugh, Rawl Francis W. 2; Reed John, Reside James, Reeves Elijah, 2; Russel Hughes, Russel Wm. Steer Asail, Shenk Matty, Steele David, Shugart Jos. B. St. Clair David P. Shank Miss, Swisher Joseph, Steegart Mr. Sharp James, Sherman Michael, Shade Henry, Taylor Samuel & Philip White, Timms Lewis, Vaughan Richard, Vaughan Ann, Wilson John Sr. Williams Lewis B. Wilson Samuel H. Withington Wm. Wentzel John, Waggener Wm. Williams, James, Waddle Thomas Whippo Isaac.

H. Humes, *P. M.*

Justices and Constables

FEE-BILLS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. WHICH MUST BE PAID IN CASH at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer mysel as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and at the same time, with humanity and tender ness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing general election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of favour or affection, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the county to solicit the votes of the citizens individually, except this course be pursuedby the other candidates; in which case I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

John Keen.

Haines township, April 10, 1824.

DAVID ALLEN,

Offers himself to the consideration of the qualified electors of Centre county, as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Bald Eagle township, May 20, 1824.

WILLIAM M'MINN,

AGAIN offers himself to the consideration of the Democratic Republicans of Centre county as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office

at the ensuinng general election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Potter township, 27th March 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Bald-Eagle township, April 10, 1824

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election; and should I meet with a majority of your suffrages I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS HASTINGS, JR.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

I respectfully solicit your votes for the office of

SHERIFF

of Centre county at the approaching Election. If I am elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, which is about as much as all my opponents have promised.

Very respectfully,
yours &c.

William Ward.

Bellefonte, April 22, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre county.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I, through the medium of the press, beg leave to inform the public that I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Robert Tate.

Miles township, May 22, 1824.

To the supervisors of Boggs township for the year 1824.

TAKE NOTICE,

That if you do not immediately repair the road leading from the town of Milesburg to Karthause, you will be returned and indicted at the next August court. There are now several obstructions in that road which renders it almost impassible.

RUDOLPH MULHOLLAN.

Boggs township, June 25th 1824.

CAUTION.

On the 13th of April last, the undersigned executed two several single bills, to George Brownlee, for one hundred dollars each, payable on the 12th of May following, in part of the consideration of a tract of land, in Lamar township, which the said George Brownlee covenanted to warrant, and defend, against all persons claiming the same. As several claims have been set up for the land, and ejectments brought, the undersigned has determined not to pay the said single bills, unless compelled by law. Of which all persons will take notice.

MAGDALENA KERSNER.

Lamar township, June 21, 1824.

Orphans' Court, April 28, 1824.

CENTRE COUNTY, ss.

{SEAL.} In the case of the valuation and appraisment of the real estate of Thomas Moore, late of Halfmoon township, in said county, deceased, on motion of James M. Petrikin, Esq. rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Thomas Moore, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August next, and accept or refuse of the real estate of the said Thomas Moore, deceased, as valued and appraised by the inquest, and returned by the sheriff.

BY THE COURT.

Certified by
WM. PETTIT, *Cl'k. O. C.*

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary Lewis, and next door north of Joseph Butler's Inn, where he intends carrying on the

Tailoring Business

in an extensive manner. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

John M'Kinley, jr.

Bellefonte, June 17, 1824.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against taking the assignment of a promisory note which I gave to JOHN GORDON, for the sum thirty-three dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN MULHOLLAN.

Boggs township, June 24, 1824.

NOTICE.

Whereas some ill-disposed persons have heretofore made a practice of travelling through my grain fields & meadows, with waggons, &c., without my permission, I therefore inform them, be they who they may, that upon my trespassing from desist unless they premises, I will certainly prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law.

CHRISTIAN BECHTOL.

Howard township, June 23d 1824.

Henry E. Benner
Tailor,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in the house formerly occupied by Wm. W. Potter, Esq. as an attorney's office, and one door south of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

TO COLLECTORS.

By the act of the 11th of March 1822, the power of collectors to collect county taxes upon warrants issued previous to the passing of the act, was limited to two years; that period has now elapsed, and as it is presumed that the collectors have received the amount of their respective duplicates, the Commissioners have directed me to give this notice, that unless they come forward on or before the first Monday of August and discharge the ballances due by them, they will be proceeded against immediately thereafter, without respect to persons. Collectors of 1822 will consider themselves included in this notice, more especially as John Keller and James James collectors of 1823 have shown that it is possible to collect the amount of large duplicates within one year at farthest. The former has settled and paid his account *in toto.*

JAMES M. PETRIKIN, *Treas'r.*

CARDING.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have erected a

CARDING MACHINE

in Milesburg, which is now in complete operation. Having engaged Mr. John Douglass, a person well acquainted with carding, they have no doubt but that they will be enabled to give general satisfaction. Wool will be carded into rolls at Six cents per pound, if paid before the first day of November next; if not paid then, Seven cents will be charged. One pound of grease is allowed to every ten pounds of wool, which must be brought with the wool. Wool or grain will be taken in payment for Carding, at the cash price, if delivered at the Milesburg Mill.

THOMAS & FRANCIS POTTS.

Milesburg, June 11th 1824.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 2nd day of August next,

A certain tract or parcel of

land, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, adjoining lands of George Bressler, and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick A. Richards, deceased, now in the hands, possession or occupancy of Asher Hunt and William Richards, administrators of the estate of said Frederick A Richards, by

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

To the Public.

The subscriber, being desirous of leaving Philipsburg, wishes to sell out his store, in which is a great variety of well assorted goods, suited to the place in which it is situated. Also two farms of good arable land, situated in Clearfield county, about one mile from Philipsburg. The old state road from Bellefonte to Erie passes through one of them, which contains 100 acres; 30 of which are in a good state of cultivation. The turnpike road leading from Philadelphia to Erie passes through the other, which contains 300 acres; 35 of which are well cultivated. Each tract has several never failing springs of water.

HENRY LORAIN.

REMOVAL.
NEW STORE.
JAMES ARMOR,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bellefonte and its vicinity, that he continues the

Drug, Medicine, Paint & Dye Stuff

business, in all its variety, one door east of Esquire Vandyke's office, and directly opposite the Prothonotary's Office; where he has a complete assortment of every article in his line, which he will sell lower than any that has ever been offered in the place; being an entire NEW STOCK, and purchased at the lowest city prices.

Among his Medicines are,

Barks, of different kinds,	*Magnesia, calcined,*	*Manna,*
Caster Oil, first quality	*Cream Tartar,*	*Liquorice Ball,*
Calomel, [cold pressed,	*Epsom Salts,*	*Gum Arabic,*
Rheubarb,	*Glauber Salts,*	*Arrow Root,*
Jalap,	*Carbonate Magnesia,*	*Flor Digitales*
Tartar Emetic	*Senna,*	*Oxyd Bismuth, &c. &c.*

Oils, Paints, &c.

Spirits Turpentine,	*Rose Pink,*	*Prussian Blue,*
Spirits Wine,	*Letharg,*	*White lead, dry,*
Linseed,	*Putty,*	*Spanish Whiting,*
Olive or Sweet, } *OIL*	*Shell Lac,*	*Venitian Red,*
Spermaceti	*Chrome Yellow,*	*Spanish Brown,*
Vitriol	*Yellow Ochre,*	*Red Lead, English,*
	Chalk,	*Amber, &c. &c.*

Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Bengal Indigo,	*Allum,*	*Arnotto Spanish,*
Copperas,	*Turmeric, &c.*	*Pearl Ash,*
Ground Red Wood	*Verdegris,*	*Blue Vitriol,*
Cochineal,	*Madder,*	*Camwood,*
Aqua Fortis,		*&c. &c. &c. &c.*

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles, et.

SNUFF, SEGARS, &c.

Sulphate of Quinine, so efficacious in Fevers,
Oil of Origanum, a certain cure for the Ringbone

ALSO,

SHINN'S PANACEA,

By the Gross, Dozen or single bottle.

All the above articles will be warranted of the first quality, and as low as they can be purchased any where.

By strict attention to business, and liberal prices, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

The *Medical Gentlemen* of Bellefonte and its vicinity, are particularly invited to call, as they will find it to their advantage.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions and Orders, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Medicines may be had at any hour of the night.

Bellefonte, July 9, 1824.

Carding Fulling & Dying.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has erected, and has now in complete operation, a

NEW FULLING & CARDING MACHINE

on Logan's Branch, in Spring township, about one mile and a half from Bellefonte, where all orders in the above line of business's will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Cloth will be taken in at Philip Benner Jr. &co's store, Bellefonte; writen directions must accompany it

PHILIP BENNER, SR.

Spring township, July 5, 1824.

Bank note Exchange.

	Per ct. dis
United States Branch Banks	¼
New-Hampshire banks	½
Burlington (Vermont)	½
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston banks	par
Springfield bank	1½
Hampshire, Northampton	1½
Salem banks	1½
Worcester banks	1½
Other Massachusetts notes	2
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence banks	1½
Washington, Westerly	1½
Other Rhode Island notes	1½
CONNECTICUT.	
Middletown bank	½
Phœnix bank at Hartford	½
Derby bank	½
Bridgeport bank	½
Eagle bank at New Haven	½
Hartford bank	½
NEW-YORK.	
New-York City banks	par
Jacob Barker's bank	no sale
Albany banks	½
Troy bank	½
Mohawk bank Schenectady	do
Lansingburg bank	do
Newburg bank	do
Newburg branch, at Ithica	do
Orange county bank	do
Ontario	do
Catskill bank	do
Bank of Columbia Hudson	do
Middle District bank	do
Auburn bank	do
Geneva bank	do
Utica bank	do
Plattsburg bank	3
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada bank	5
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey Bank	½
Bank in Newark	½
Bank of New Brunswick	½
Trenton Insurance company	par
Farmer's bank, Mt. Holly	par
Cumberland bank	par
State bank at Camden	par
do at Elizabethtown	½
do at New Brunswick	½
do at Patterson	½
do at Morristown	½
do at Trenton	½
do Sussex	½
do Salem Steam Mill & Bank'g co.	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery county	par
Chester county, West Chester	par
Delaware county, Chester	par
Lancaster bank	1
Farmers bank, Lancaster	½
Harrisburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia do do	½
Farmers b'k of Bucks county	½
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank of Reading	1
Gettysburg	½
Carlisle bank	½
Swatara at Harrisbbur	½
Pittsburg	1
Centre	6
Northumberland, nion & Columbia bank at Milton	15
Greensburg	5
Brownsville	8
Other Pennsylvania notes	no sale
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, (Wil.)	par
Farmers bank of Del. & br.	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Com. bank of Delaware	½
Branch of do at Milford	3
Laurel bank.	no sale
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½
do City bank	do
Annapolis	do
Branch of do. at Easton	do
Do. at Fredericktown	do
Hagerstown bank	do
Conococheague bank at Williamsport.	do
Bank of Westminster	do
Havre de Grace	do
Elkton	par
Bank of Caroline	12½
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond & branches	½
Bank of the Valley	½
Branch of do. at Leesburg	½
Branch at Charlestown	½
Branch at Romney	½
N. W. bank of Va. Wheeling	5